



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tories now in full swing in so many of the western and mid-western states.

JOSEPH SCHAFER.

The Modern Commonwealth, 1893-1918. By ERNEST LUDLOW BOGART and JOHN MABRY MATHEWS. [Centennial History of Illinois, volume V.] (Springfield: Illinois Centennial Commission. 1920. Pp. vi, 544.)

The Modern Commonwealth is the final volume in the series published by the Illinois Centennial Commission. The series, as a whole, is an enduring memorial of one hundred years of progress not only in Illinois, but, in a sense, in the nation at large.

This volume also completes the work begun by Professors Bogart and Thompson in the preceding volume, *The Industrial State*, and is of the same general character. The transition from an agricultural to an industrial state makes rapid progress in the quarter-century following 1893, but a healthy balance is maintained by an increasing interest in culture and learning, and in a slow but steady upward political movement.

Growth in education, art, and letters is treated in a chapter by Mr. Henry B. Fuller. The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 serves as a point of departure for a new era in the development of Illinois and particularly of Chicago. The marvellous growth of the three great universities of the state furnishes a concrete illustration of similar progress in other educational lines, in art, music, the drama, literary activity, and municipal recreation centres.

The political and constitutional portion of the volume, by Professor Mathews, opens with a chapter on constitutional amendment and revision from 1870 to 1917, when the legislature submitted to the voters the question of calling a constitutional convention. Other chapters deal with the governor, state officers, administrative services, and civil service reform, and show "the reorganization of the principal administrative services on a more integrated and systematic basis". The state legislature, the judiciary, suffrage, parties and elections, and the enforcement of state law are well presented. Although much of the material in these chapters can be found in such texts as Greene's *Government of Illinois*, the author has done a real service by his clear analysis of recent changes and by fitting them into the familiar framework of the past.

As intimated above, Professor Bogart's treatment of the economic aspect of the period is a continuation of his study of the period from 1870 to 1893. In his discussion of population, he notes the phenomena connected with the drift to the cities, the shift from county to county, the influx and distribution of the alien population, and the effect of interstate migration—all of special interest in Illinois. Education is suggested as a chief means of solving the problems connected with agri-

culture. In manufactures, the trend toward consolidation and combination is emphasized, particularly in the Illinois iron and steel industry. Two chapters are devoted to trade and transportation, including water and good roads. The growth of labor organization and of legislation to meet labor problems includes the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1911, and the new law of 1913 as amended in 1917. There are excellent chapters also on the panic of 1893 and the banks, and on state finances and taxation. Reform measures such as the tax amendment of 1915 are suggested.

There are numerous statistical tables relating to Illinois, and a good index, also an excellent bibliography classified under four heads: Newspapers and Magazines; Federal Documents and Reports; State Documents and Reports of Cities and Commissions; and Monographs, Transactions, and Other Works.

A special chapter by Professor Arthur C. Cole on Illinois and the Great War fitly closes the volume.

CHARLES T. WYCKOFF.

A History of Minnesota. By WILLIAM WATTS FOLWELL. In four volumes. Volume I. (Saint Paul: Minnesota Historical Society. 1921. Pp. xix, 533. \$5.00.)

THIS volume is an excellent illustration of the newer type of real state and local history which is fortunately taking the place of the so-called histories of states and localities that have been written by ancient pioneers or shelved politicians without training either in history or in literature. Not one of its illustrations is a portrait. It may be classed definitely in the small but growing group of state histories in which the recent *Centennial History of Illinois* occupies a distinguished place, and not at all in the group with the recent three-volume *History of Arizona* by T. E. Farish. It is the work of a man who is by training, inclination, and devotion a scholar in political science and history, who has been an active and determinative factor in Minnesota life for more than a half-century, knowing all the state's governors but two, and who combines fine discrimination in the use of historical materials, accuracy, and vividness in their interpretation, and rare clarity and vivacity of literary style.

The four volumes, of which this is the first, will be far more than an expansion of the author's volume on Minnesota in the *American Commonwealths* series, out of which, in a fashion, they have grown; "an agreeable recreation" becomes a high and successful adventure in historical authorship. The present volume covers in its sixteen chapters the history of what is now Minnesota and the immediately adjacent eastern areas, from the beginning of French exploration of the interior of the continent to the eve of statehood (1857). It is an admirably proportioned and critical account of the far-flung efforts of the French